The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. V. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 24, 1868 NO. 295.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

ELECTORAL VOTE OF ALABAMA.

REGISTRATION IN VIRGINIA.

Effort to secure Wade's Pardon.

The Alexander Defamation Suit.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 22, 1868.

The Electoral Vote of Alabama.

Leading members of the Alabama legislature who arrived to-day, say that the bill passed by that body providing for casting the electoral vote of the State, really originated with Gen. Swift, and that his subsequent visit was the result of an investigation into the matter which fully satisfied him that the good of the State and of the radical party demanded its vote. These same gentlemen also state that the bill would never have passed but for assurances received from the members of the Alabama Congressional delegation in Washington strongly urging such a step.

The Assignments in Virginia.

General Sheridan has by a general order made a new assignment of military Commanders and Superintendents of Registration in the Twenty-seventh district of Virginia.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 22, 1868.

Dr. Mudd.

The friends of Dr. Mudd, one of the conspirators, are making a vigorous effort in Maryland to bring influence enough to bear upon Mr. Johnson to secure a pardon. A paper containing the request spoken of, Dr. Mudd as a highly respected member of the medical profession of Maryland, who has been confined in the Dry Tortugas for a period of nearly three years, by alleged but unproven complicity in the assassination of President Lincoln.

The Pardon and the Watchmen.

The President has sent an official letter to the Washington's Club of the District, informing them that he has complied with their request, and refused the action of Gen. Schofield on the right hour law to Mr. Buckley.

The Schuetzenfest commences in Baltimore to-day.

A fault at Brighton, near Boston, from shocks Saturday.

Rudolph Stadler, who attempted to assassinate Justice Acker, in St. Louis, a few days since, has been committed to jail on a charge of assault with intent to kill.

On Friday evening, Miss Isabella Smith, aged seventeen, daughter of Gen. Kirby Smith, was accidentally drowned in the Delaware river, near Philadelphia.

The Chicago and Northwestern Railroad bridge at Sterling, Illinois, three hundred feet in length, that was damaged by fire on Friday night, will be replaced at once.

A national camp meeting of Second Adventists will commence at Springfield, Massachusetts, to-day, to continue a week.

Mr. George Scott, a merchant of Steubenville, died while attending divine service at St. Alban's Church, New York, another morning. He body is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

The fine series at Scott bridge, Wash., were blown on Saturday night, and soon rent to correct relief and cost a money refund.

Pittsburgh Steel.

A few weeks ago we published tabular statements of the strength and appearance of boiler plate made by Pittsburgh manufacturers, as determined by Mr. Benjamin Crawford, Special Agent of the Treasury Department, in the Washington Navy Yard. One of these, a steel plate of the grade designated "Pittsburgh Homogeneous," made by Park, Brother & Co., showed a tensile strength of over ninety-one thousand pounds per square inch, and bore more than one hundred and forty bends before fracture. The properties were also pronounced superior. The following specimen was valued from, but we really do not see how it can be improved upon:

PITTSBURGH, August 21, 1868.

Editor Pittsburgh Commercial:

We clip the above from the *Gazette* of this date. We were invited, in common with others, early this season, to send a specimen of our "homogeneous" steel plate to the Treasury Department at Washington for test, and since hand you a copy of their report, which shows that our plate stood an average tensile strain of about 70,000 pounds per square inch, some 1,000 pounds more than the highest claimed by Messrs. Park, Brothers & Co. for theirs, a result that does not by any means correspond with the extraordinary editorial statement to which we invite attention above. We were the original manufacturers of homogeneous steel plates in this country, and we believe anywhere. At the time we commenced manufacturing them, imported plates were pretty much out of use, having proved so inferior and unreliable that the rational engineer and others had lost confidence in them, and had resumed the use of iron and copper in the construction of the steamer, so that in attempting to introduce them we had the peculiar record by the failure of others to contend with as well as the most difficulty in introducing a new article. Our plates are now largely in use on the leading railroads and in many of the locomotive works of the country, their uniform reliability having at last convinced the most skeptical of their great superiority over any other material for the construction of the locomotive.

We introduce the above to point the moral it was calculated to do as an illustration.

Respectfully, yours,

HUSTON, WILSON & CO.,

Per [illegible]

Superintendent of Construction Navy Yard, Pittsburgh, Pa., late Master Mechanic Navy Yard, Washington, D. C., and late Treasury Department.

The Treasury Department's report was not made public, but was furnished to us by the Navy Department.

Camp Fighting and Dismissal of City Police.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Having had to call the attention of the Councils once and also the Mayor of the city, to the subject of camp fires, and the utter refusal to regard the public admonitions, and the utter disregard of the ordinances, I am glad to see that there is energy enough in the police force to put a stop to the nuisance in the way of camp fires. But I don't think the Mayor is to blame for not doing so. He has done all he could, and has given the police ample authority to do their duty. But I don't think the Chief ought to have dismissed the officers who were doing their duty. I think he should have suspended them, and then have had a hearing, and if they were found guilty, then dismiss them. But I think the Chief has made a mistake in dismissing them without a hearing. I think the Mayor should reinstate them, and then have a hearing, and if they are found guilty, then dismiss them. I am glad to see the police are doing their duty, and hope they will continue to do so.

CITIZEN.

Baltimore Washington.

Baltimore, Md., August 22.—The Democratic Central Committee of Crawford county have issued a call for a convention to be held at Meadville, August 26th, to nominate a candidate for Congress. They refer the other counties of the North District to join them. They positively refuse to support Harvey the nominee of the Republican convention.

The Inauguration of the Statue.

Baltimore, Md., August 22.—There was a great demonstration here last night, on the occasion of the arrival of Hon. G. Francis Train. There was an immense procession, composed of the Democratic clubs of the city, and the streets were thronged with people. Mr. Train addressed the multitude from the balcony of the Eutaw House, and was received with great enthusiasm. He will speak to-night from the same balcony.

Gen. Sickles.

Gen. Sickles is in Washington. He says he has not been offered the mission to Spain, and does not expect it. He will not accept it if offered.

Gen. Rousseau.

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Gen. Thomas.

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Gen. Meade.

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Gen. Hancock.

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Gen. Sherman.

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Gen. Sheridan.

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Gen. Grant.

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Gen. Lee.

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EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Paris "Lanterne" Suppressed.

The Plot to Assassinate Queen Victoria.

Proposed Arbitration on Alabama Claims.

The "Lanterne."

PARIS, August 22.—The proprietors of the *Lanterne*, the offices of which were recently ordered to pay a fine of 10,000 francs for violation of the press laws, yesterday attempted to resume the publication of that paper. The police, however, were notified, and the entire edition about 4,000 confiscated before it left the office of the printer.

The Assassination Plot.

LONDON, August 22.—A dispatch announcing the attempted assassination of Queen Victoria, in Scotland, was received through the regular news channel. The foreign office here has received no notice of the affair.

Denmark.

ST. PETERSBURG, August 22.—The Government is in receipt of later dispatches from Bokhara. The Emir had signified willingness to accept the terms of peace offered by the Czar, with the exception, however, of the duty of building fortifications.

Portugal.

LISBON, August 22.—Dispatches from Coimbra state that Admiral Farrago still remained in that city. Last week he had an interview with Lisadia, the Russian Embassador to the Sublime Porte, and subsequently the Admiral, in company with General Lisadia, visited the Turkish Ministers, Fuad Pasha and Aali Pasha.

Arbitration Proposed.

PARIS, August 22.—The *Patrie*, in an editorial on American affairs, advises that the difference between the United States and Great Britain, concerning the Alabama claims, be referred to the arbitration of one of the great powers, as the only method of arriving at a definite and final settlement.

STATE POLITICS.

INDIANA.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 22, 1868.

There is great excitement here to-night. Forney's Press to-day. Upward of one thousand subscriptions of Grant and Colfax pictures at this place to-day to raise a pole one hundred and twenty feet in height, and unfurl the stars and stripes, with a beautiful streamer bearing the names of our future President and Vice President, to be run up on the 4th of March next. After this had been accomplished and the crowd was dispersing, a band of music struck up the "Star Spangled Banner," when the cheering was renewed with great enthusiasm.

Appointments and Resignations Since Saturday.

Washington, August 22, 1868.

Secretary Schofield received a despatch to-day from General Sherman, dated Omaha, August 20th, in which he announces that he had received a despatch from General Sheridan, in which he confirmed the press despatches about the Indian outbreak. General Sherman says the outrages are undoubtedly authentic. General Sherman orders General Sheridan to give the Indians from the section of the country, and with all the troops at his command to punish them. The Secretary of War considers the instructions to General Sheridan, which are issued by General Sherman with the approval of the Secretary of War, as full and sufficient answer to the letter.

WISCONSIN.

William F. Murray, Esq., of St. Paul, has received a call from Vancouver.

It is said that General Rufus Ingalls, the new Minister to Paraguay, will be instructed to remain at his present post until the Allies now waging war against him.

POLITICAL.

OHIO.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FAIRFIELD, OHIO, August 22, 1868.

The campaign in the Fourteenth Congressional District opened last night with a rip-roar speech from Hon. E. Wellon, in West Bloomfield, before a large and appreciative audience. The hall is not in motion, and from the tokening this of the Republicans in this district nothing will be left undone to re-elect our tried and true Representative, Hon. E. Wellon. Mr. Wellon's speech not only created to the live issues of the day, but he scathingly reviewed the record of the "copp" during the war, and the perfidy of Seymour and Blair. At the close of his speech three cheers were given for Grant and Colfax, and three for the Fourteenth District.

The Grant Club of Ashland held their first meeting to-night. The large Gay Hall was densely packed with one of the most intelligent and enthusiastic audiences that has assembled here for some time. Notwithstanding the efforts of the Democracy here, who tried for three weeks to get up a mass meeting last Tuesday evening, and as was stated in the report the people from all parts of the country were present, this meeting of the Grant Club far exceeded it in numbers and enthusiasm. Hon. Wm. Osborn presided, and Hon. L. B. Watson addressed the large assemblage. It was a telling speech for Grant and Colfax, under which the Democracy wilcock. He came here in Ashland and the Fourteenth Congressional District in concert, and our majority will exceed that of 1866. The meeting was frequently cheered throughout, the speech. After Club calls its first regular meeting next week.

WISCONSIN, August 22, 1868.

The campaign was opened in Wayne county to-night with a rousing speech by Hon. Martin Welker, of this city, who entertained a large audience for two hours, and who will be to the district this fall in Congress by the Fourteenth District will be most largely majority. The Democratic member, in his speech, covered all the important issues. He made his entire speech and supported all the Democratic doctrine heretofore advanced. A Grant club was organized.

The democrats here have holding their county primary election to-day, and are now counting and canvassing the votes, but the result cannot be known until Monday.

ILLINOIS.

SPRINGFIELD, August 22.—The Democratic Congressional Convention for the Fifth District met here to-day. Hon. Wm. Kellogg was renominated by acclamation. Mr. Kellogg, in response to the nomination, made a speech of considerable length, in which he reviewed the history of the Democratic party, and the course of the Democratic members of Congress during the war. He said the Democratic party had been in power during the whole of the rebellion, and had given aid and comfort to the enemy. He said the Democratic party had opposed every measure for the suppression of the rebellion, and had done all in its power to embarrass the Government. He said the Democratic party had opposed the draft, the emancipation proclamation, the confiscation act, the legal tender act, the national banking system, the internal revenue system, the tax on incomes, the tax on manufactures, the tax on gross receipts, the tax on stamps, the tax on liquors, the tax on tobacco, the tax on banks, the tax on railroads, the tax on insurance companies, the tax on express companies, the tax on telegraph companies, the tax on steamboats, the tax on ferries, the tax on toll bridges, the tax on turnpikes, the tax on plank roads, the tax on gravel roads, the tax on macadamized roads, the tax on paved roads, the tax on brick roads, the tax on stone roads, the tax on iron roads, the tax on steel roads, the tax on copper roads, the tax on brass roads, the tax on tin roads, the tax on lead roads, the tax on zinc roads, the tax on nickel roads, the tax on cobalt roads, the tax on bismuth roads, the tax on antimony roads, the tax on arsenic roads, the tax on mercury roads, the tax on gold roads, the tax on silver roads, the tax on platinum roads, the tax on iridium roads, the tax on osmium roads, the tax on palladium roads, the tax on rhodium roads, the tax on ruthenium roads, the tax on tungsten roads, the tax on molybdenum roads, the tax on vanadium roads, the tax on titanium roads, the tax on tantalum roads, the tax on columbium roads, the tax on niobium roads, the tax on pelopium roads, the tax on ilmenium roads, the tax on yttrium roads, the tax on erbium roads, the tax on terbium roads, the tax on lanthanum roads, the tax on didymium roads, the tax on cer

The Daily Commercial

SUNDAY, AUGUST 23, 1868.

THE COMMERCIAL is the largest daily paper in the State, and does daily one thousand more than any other paper in Pittsburgh. It is the only Democratic paper that has the telegraph dispatches, and is the best advertising medium.

In spite of the extreme panic on the stock exports of the Country, we are sure that the amounts required by the New York Economist, Shipping List, Bee, Age, and other papers of that character to bid and offer cotton, and that leading English commercial papers and circulars regularly express their sell credit. There is often the usual order, hardly an iron foundry, the laborers of motive manufactory of any kind that is not a subscriber to the Commercial, generally because its reports are the only full and reliable ones of the Pittsburgh market.

National Union Republican Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ULYSSES S. GRANT,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

SCHUYLER COLFAX,

OF INDIANA.

FOR ADDITIONAL JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA,

JOHN P. HAGENBUCH,

OF PHILADELPHIA.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL OF PENNSYLVANIA,

JACOB M. CAMPBELL,

OF ALLEGHENY.

FOR CONGRESS-AT-LARGE,

HON. THOMAS WILLIAMS,

OF ALLEGHENY.

HON. H. G. CLEAVER,

OF BEAVER.

FOR CONGRESS, 22D DISTRICT,

HON. JAMES K. MOORHEAD,

OF ALLEGHENY.

FOR CONGRESS, 23D DISTRICT,

HON. JOHN H. AMES,

OF CRAWFORD.

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS,

AT LARGE.

G. Morgan Roberts, of Philadelphia.
Thos. M. Marshall, of Pittsburgh.

District.	District.
1. W. H. Dimm,	13. Samuel Slaby,
2. W. J. Howard,	14. D. S. Wagenseller,
3. Richard Worrell,	15. John Scott,
4. G. W. Hill,	16. Jacob Zeigler,
5. Wilson K. Hall,	17. George W. Kerr,
6. Thos. Cochran,	18. Wm. Elliott,
7. C. H. Krumbhaar,	19. J. C. Delong,
8. Wm. M. Hendrie,	20. Wm. Rose,
9. Isaac Evans,	21. J. C. Sibley,
10. Morris Evans,	22. J. K. Dallas,
11. David W. Sears,	23. Wm. Ross,
12. Wm. Darlington,	24. Wm. M. Kinsell,
25. W. W. Rathbone,	26. E. S. Golden.

FOR STATE SENATE.

Senatorial District composed of the counties of Allegheny and Beaver.

GEORGE WILSON, WILLIS E. HUMPHREYS, VINCENT WILLIS, JOHN TAYLOR, SAMUEL KING, GEORGE E. MORGAN.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT.

SAMUEL L. FLEMING.

FOR ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT.

ALEXANDER BROWN, WILLIS E. HUMPHREYS, VINCENT WILLIS, JOHN TAYLOR, SAMUEL KING, GEORGE E. MORGAN.

FOR ASSEMBLY—THIRD DISTRICT.

JAMES M. GUTHRIE.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT.

JAMES A. FINDLEY.

FOR CITY SOLICITOR.

JAMES R. MACFARLANE.

FOR CITY CONTROLLER.

SAMUEL A. DAVIS.

FOR CITY TREASURER.

ROBERT PORTER.

FOR SCHOOL BOARD.

Fourth Ward—JAMES L. GILLELAN.

Fifth Ward—GEORGE WILSON, WILLIS E. HUMPHREYS, VINCENT WILLIS, JOHN TAYLOR, SAMUEL KING, GEORGE E. MORGAN.

Sixth Ward—ALFRED L. FISHER.

Seventh Ward—GEORGE E. MORGAN.

Eighth Ward—J. S. ELDER.

Second Common—GEORGE LAUGHEAD.
Common—ROBERT S. McCORD.

Fifth Ward—

Second Common—H. L. MCGREW.
Common—A. C. COCHRAN.

Sixth Ward—

Second Common—
Common—A. C. COCHRAN.

CITY BONDS.

Mayor—JAMES L. GILLELAN.

Assessors—GEORGE WILSON, WILLIS E. HUMPHREYS, VINCENT WILLIS, JOHN TAYLOR, SAMUEL KING, GEORGE E. MORGAN.

Assistant Assessors—J. S. ELDER.

Assistant Assessors—A. L. FISHER.

Chief Commissioner—ROBERT S. McCORD.

Assistant Commissioner—GEORGE LAUGHEAD.

Solicitor—

Director of Public Works—

Director of Public Safety—

Director of Public Charities—

CITY BONDS.

Mayor—

Controller—ROBERT S. McCORD.

Assessors—

Assistant Assessors—

Chief Commissioner—

Assistant Commissioner—

Solicitor—

Director of Public Works—

Director of Public Safety—

Director of Public Charities—

Become of the news, we give to-day the very able speech of Senator Sherman, the first by him in this campaign, a report of a grand meeting in Steubenville, Saturday evening, which was addressed by R. R. Carnahan, Esq., in a compact and telling speech; a report of another meeting in Dunbar, Fayette county, Saturday afternoon, and other meetings and political movements. These reports contain matter of more interest and inspiring. So much reading matter directly on the question of the day will be found in no other Pennsylvania paper.

"What a fallacy is presented to us assisted by the leaders of the rebellion, and supported by every man in the South who has been active against the country, and by every man in the North whose sympathies were with them," said a War Democrat a few days since, "it is time that I should look for other company. I rejoiced when the contest was first over under the flower of Grant's, he continued, "and do not intend by my vote now to undo what was then accomplished. As a conclusion and true man, I am bound to give him my vote for President." This brief speech expresses the sentiments of thousands who, as an Senator Cameron says, believe the New York Convention for a ticket that would command their support.

On no previous occasion have the people assembled in such large numbers as in the present campaign to listen to the presentation of the arguments in favor of Grant and Colfax. On Saturday last some half dozen meetings were held in the vicinity, all of which were well attended. That at Steubenville was not only large but very enthusiastic and every way encouraging. The speech of R. R. Carnahan, Esq., of this city, reported in our columns to-day, ably discusses the issues of the canvass, and especially the financial question. We ask for it a candid perusal. The meeting at Dunbar, Fayette county, was a fine gathering of the people, and the speech of the Hon. John Covode, also reported in our columns to-day, contains some hard knocks which that veteran campaigner will follow up till the close of the contest.

So writes the New York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger*. From indications and reports we hear that the nations have received that Pennsylvania shall be carried, and what it will. The object of the meeting referred to above was to provide the ways and means. One part of the programme is the repetition of the frauds of last year, only on a larger scale, in the mining districts. Without Pennsylvania Seymour's case is hopeless; this State, therefore, is to be made the battle ground by the Democracy, success at the October election being regarded as essential to even the slightest prospect in November. Republicans being forewarned should be forearmed.

The Philadelphia *Press* says of the poll, some one motto should be: "Wake, you women." We trust the progress of events here will fall on Republican ears with all the force of a much-needed admonition. Last fall, but three hour hours and more work, Pennsylvania would have given 20,000 Republican majority. "Organize from the bottom up, and from the top down" is the late instruction of Senator Wilkinson to Democrats. The instruction is eminently appropriate for Republicans. The time is too short for any other policy than the one they sought to the point by the shortest route. We are far from believing that a great deal has not been accomplished—we think much more might have been, as in Ohio, and by the same energy which insured a Republican majority there of 30,000. Concentration is the direct road to defeat from the bottom up and the top down, is the only true line of action and system of organization. Therefore we second the *Press* in saying: Henceforth, "come, you women."

The Cincinnati *Gazette* gladly subdues the bitterness of his disposition to overlook the political prospect, especially for expressing a doubt about Ohio and Indiana. In Ohio, says the *Gazette*, "it is only a question of majority," and the *Gazette* being the lowest he trusts will luck about. In Indiana, the *Gazette* says the unfaithfulness is bad enough, but the talk setting strongly in his favor. Vorhees' and Pennington will be as good as Hoss for Republican votes in those two States. The *Gazette* concludes by saying, "Our advices in regard to Pennsylvania are similar, but there are not favorable." We are quite ignorant of the source whence the *Gazette* derives its "advices," but might say we do not agree with our own. We prefer that our friends throughout the State, including committees, high and low, should believe that Pennsylvania, if carried, is doubtful, and to be most get to it done. And it will be well enough, while being an observation, to conclude that paper bullets never get home anybody but those who believe them to be effective missiles. There must be something better. We should be sorry to believe that anybody who had a mother's weight to throw at this discouraging. With such good results in other States, there was danger that our enthusiasm for our guns. Then the Republicans have organized a vigorous campaign in every county, appealing directly to the people by speaking and reading. And we well observe that they take about one-fifth the number of pamphlets and documents, and are finding their weapons in already secured victory. If there is any ground for the final assessment by our Cincinnati contemporary about Pennsylvania, the Republicans of the State from this time forth should refuse to remove it. Two months is time enough, and before that time elapses we think the Country will change its mind.

The reception this evening of General Grant promises to be an imposing affair, and although it is principally in the hands of German Republicans, we hope the Republicans of the city as a body will participate. The Germans will turn out in force, and as they excel in mounting demonstrations of the character, our citizens may expect to witness something attractive on the occasion. In the evening the General will address the German fellow-citizens in their native tongue, and we expect to see City Hall crowded. There are few more effective speakers than Gen. Grant, and although his address on this occasion will not be in English, the Republicans of Pittsburgh be a body on hand with the accompaniment of the necessary to give him a welcome that will be a fitting compliment to him, and at the same time contribute to insure the success of the cause which finds in him its noble representative.

In Union county, Pennsylvania, a new form of disease is attacking cattle. The first symptom is a wheezing respiration, not caused by the formation of the lungs or throat, but the apparently to some obstruction of the nostrils. In some instances the horns were cold, and on being thrown were found to be hollow, upon opening into them the spittle of turpentine, varnish was soon noticed. The cause of the complaint is said to be the frost attack.

We did not know before we read the following in the Philadelphia *Ledger* (among articles) what made the stock so lively. The *Ledger* explains as follows: "A large portion of the sales of stocks reported at New York are for account of Philadelphia operators on subscription orders, and no operators running over to New York to consummate their own operations."

STEUBENVILLE.

Campaign Opened.

Grand Republican Demonstration.

Torchlight Procession and Mass Meeting

Speech by Hon. R. R. Carnahan, of Pittsburgh.

Financial Question Discussed.

The campaign was fairly inaugurated in Jefferson county, ohio, on Saturday night, by a grand torchlight procession and mass meeting of the Republicans of that portion of the Buckeye State in the city of Steubenville. It was also made the occasion of the dedication of the new headquarters of the Central Grant and Colfax Club, of Jefferson County, in the Cochran House building on Market street. Long before the hour appointed for the meeting, the streets in the vicinity of the club headquarters were crowded with people, and by half past seven o'clock three thousand persons had assembled around the Cochran House.

At that time about two hundred members of the Central Grant and Colfax Club of Jefferson County formed in line on Market street in front of the headquarters, all bearing torches. The procession under the marshalship of Dr. Pearce, Vice President of the Club, and headed by the martial band of the Club, moved up Market street to Sixth, on Sixth to Washington, down Washington to Third, and fixed to the Public Square, and from thence to the Hall.

The procession then proceeded into the hall, which a very large crowd had already assembled, and in a few minutes the spacious room was filled to repletion, a large number of the fair ladies of Steubenville honoring the meeting with their presence. The hall, which is a very large one, was provided with seats and suitable facilities, and a handsome stand, decorated with banners, for the use of the officers and the speakers, was erected at one end. The building was beautifully decorated with evergreens and with flags, with pictures of General Grant and the inscription in large gilt letters, "Let us have peace," and with the motto of the Democratic party, "Equal taxation and equal rights." The people have declared against rebel votes, and have said that rebel bullets shall never again be used to decide an election. They will, North and South, supported or sympathized with the rebellion, will prove their consistency by doing all they can for Seymour and Blair. Need we say that they who supported the Government in the life and death struggle can in no way be confided and will in supporting Grant and Colfax?

Mr. Samuel Allender.

We are not surprised to find that Mr. Allender, who was defeated for the nomination for City Treasurer, is out in a card, in which he alleges that he has been "openly and manfully defended in many of the daily papers," and then makes this general allegation as an excuse for offering himself as an "independent candidate." He does not pretend to specify even the wards in which the alleged frauds were perpetrated, much less to state what those frauds were. After constantly pledging himself to abide by the decision of the ballot, he refuses himself and attempts to cast disparity by hatching up general allegations of fraud and corruption, for the purpose of excusing himself from his obligation. We are we are not surprised at his card, because we know several days ago, that he had made a bid for the Democratic nomination. There is not much likelihood of his getting the nomination, even after having pledged himself to support the nominee. He may run as an independent candidate, and thus "the richest citizen" will have an opportunity to throw him of what little consequence he is outside the party, and in the character of a man who squanders his pledges and betrays his friends.

Mr. Buchanan, in his speech in response to the welcome home given the Pittsburgh delegation in China, said the "Education is the foundation of all government in China, and in the basis of those institutions which have conducted all others. It was sound, therefore, that my countrymen should have desired to make themselves acquainted with the systems of learning in the West, and they will feel profound grief that it will be impossible for them to see your public schools in all their perfection, but I have no doubt that they will see much to admire while here, and much to remember when far away."

In Union county, Pennsylvania, a new form of disease is attacking cattle. The first symptom is a wheezing respiration, not caused by the formation of the lungs or throat, but the apparently to some obstruction of the nostrils. In some instances the horns were cold, and on being thrown were found to be hollow, upon opening into them the spittle of turpentine, varnish was soon noticed. The cause of the complaint is said to be the frost attack.

We did not know before we read the following in the Philadelphia *Ledger* (among articles) what made the stock so lively. The *Ledger* explains as follows: "A large portion of the sales of stocks reported at New York are for account of Philadelphia operators on subscription orders, and no operators running over to New York to consummate their own operations."

BEAVER.

MASS MEETING OF REPUBLICANS.

Speeches by Captain J. B. Dudley and Thomas M. Marshall, Esq.

Grand Turnout, &c., &c., &c.

The stiff breath of Beaver was on Friday night the scene of one of the largest and most enthusiastic Union Republican meetings ever held within its precincts. The meeting was held on the Court House lot in the rear of that building, and long before the hour appointed had arrived the crowd commenced to gather. Delegations came from all quarters, and every district adjoining Beaver was fully and largely represented. At half past seven o'clock, when the meeting came to order, the crowd in attendance was estimated at four thousand. There were fifty logs in line, or "Grant Guards" as they style themselves, from Beaver, one hundred from New Brighton, one hundred from Rochester, and about fifty from Rochester. Fifty-seven wagons were counted in the procession. The Grant Clubs of Beaver were also in attendance, as were also three glee clubs and two brass bands.

C. L. M. S. Quay, President of the Beaver Club, was appointed President of the meeting, and a large number of Vice Presidents were chosen. Before any speakers were introduced Mr. J. B. Dudley, on behalf of the ladies of Beaver, presented to the club of that place an elegant silk flag, which was received by the President in an appropriate speech. The brass bands then discoursed some excellent music, which was followed by several songs from the glee clubs.

Capt. J. B. Dudley, candidate for Congress of the Twenty-fourth District, was the first speaker introduced. He fully endorsed the action of the campaign and called on all to stand by and support the nominees of our party. For the success of the Republican ticket this election would insure peace to the land and prosperity would certainly follow. The people were awakening to a realization of the true state of affairs, and the result of the election in 1868, as much as in 1865, and 1866 and in 1864. The majority for Grant would not be less than 30,000. Men were with to who had never voted our ticket. A brave soldier who had served through the war, and who was the Democratic candidate for Congress in the old District in 1866, announced that he could not condemn his party, and would support the nominees of the Democracy. Those soldiers who had fought for the Union could not be expected to vote for those who had fought against it. Let us have peace, and we will have prosperity. Prosperity will every year, and rapidly, bring the resumption of specie payments of the country to the par of gold. We must have prosperity and development of resources before we can pay our national debt. We could have neither under the greenback inflation scheme.

Mr. Carnahan spoke of the carnival, offensive words that had been done in Pennsylvania, and expressed his conviction that the State would be carried by a decided majority. The County of Allegheny had given 10,000 majority for Lincoln in 1864, and 9,000 in 1864. The majority for Grant would not be less than 20

The Daily Commercial

SPEECH

OF

SENATOR SHERMAN,

At Hillsboro, Ohio, August 20, 1868.

The Republican meeting at Hillsboro, Ohio, on Thursday last, was large. Colonel William Ellsworth presided. Speeches were made by Senator Sherman and Hon. John A. Smith, Republican candidate for Congress.

Mr. Sherman said:

It was not my purpose, fellow citizens, to commence my part of this canvass so soon. I came here accidentally. From Washington, very much exhausted by the last session and the unremitting labors of the closing weeks of Congress, and unable to remain at home with my family, enjoying the genial air of the highlands of Scotland county, in the recount of the State Executive Committee and the duties to call this part of my native State, being so far among you to-night, on our part, the case which you, in connection with the whole American people, are about to try. In doing so, I will seek to present a general statement of the detailed argument that must follow from this to the day of election.

In every Presidential campaign there is some question of overwhelming importance, which rises above all mere party considerations, and upon which it is the duty of the citizen of each party to vote his best judgment. This question is usually to save his country from danger, to maintain the right of the people to govern themselves, to secure the blessings of liberty and peace. Every such question has been settled by the election of a party, and not by the action of individuals, and I shall not depart from this rule in the present canvass. The Democratic party has, in its platform and by its candidates, presented issues which I believe to be of the most vital importance to the future welfare of the country. This campaign is to complete a cycle of events so important in human progress as any period in history.

After a long struggle with armies and another long struggle in Congress with Andrew Johnson, we are approaching a period of rest and peace. We need it. We can then turn our attention to the development of our resources, we can then deal with questions of finance and political economy. We can then look to the Southern States as really a part of a free country, and not as conquered provinces governed by force and sometimes. Under the present management of financial affairs the current expenses of the government have become enormous, and the debt is increasing at the rate of $100,000,000 a year. The country is suffering to an alarming extent from the excessive burdens of taxation. The great struggle in which we have been engaged will then be settled, and the rights of all men to liberty will be secured and maintained in it. Loyal men will no longer be compelled to open fire-arms to defend their rights. Peaceful citizens, fearless of violence, exercise their duties, and other men will not be unjustly arrested in the North.

The constitutional amendment, containing the only guarantees we have of the fruits of the war, will be put into effective operation. The decision of our citizens and the decision of our people will be the supreme law of the land.

But if, however, success is denied upon the platform and by the candidates, and if, in the general result, all the advantages of the present situation are lost in the fatal mistake of a defeated election, the country will not be ruined. Its great resources will remain. Its people will remain. Its free institutions will remain. Its Constitution will remain. Even those who fought us will be entitled to the rights of citizens, and will be restored to their full share in the government. Every cause, except only those who fought us during the war, will be restored to its former position. The State governments will be restored to their proper functions. The Federal courts will resume their jurisdiction. The State governments will be the instruments of political power and the theatre of political contests. Congress will be the theatre of legislation for local purposes. We will again be governed by Congress and one of Congress's sole powers is to secure the purposes of the Constitution of equality and justice to individuals, to states and to territories.

I repeat that in view of the transition from peace to war, and the overthrow of the peaceful State governments, with reason to expect upon the return of peace, with the States and the people restored to liberty.

As I said in the Senate, I do not think the election of any man can change the course of the administration of the late rebel States, or prevent the execution of the laws and the Constitution. The issue is, whether the people of the late rebel States are to govern themselves, or whether they shall be governed upon a loyal basis by the loyal men of those parts, and shall call themselves by the constitutional action of their own people, or whether they shall be overthrown by force and violence, and their governments be restored to the very rebels against whom we have fought for years, and who have entered our land with fire and sword and people with debt.

In 1860 the great question was whether the people would be deluded from electing their choice by threats of secession. In 1864 the great question was whether the war was a failure, and could not be successfully waged. In 1868 the great question is whether the people will be compelled to yield an ostensible election, or relinquish by force or violence the fruits of the war, and

COMMERCIAL DIRECTORY.

AGRICULTURAL.

ADVERTISING AGENTS.

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

BRICK MANUFACTURERS.

BELTING AND HOSE.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

BROKER.

BOILERS.

BUILDERS' HARDWARE.

BEDSTEAD FACTORY.

COOPERAGE.

CLOTH DEALERS.

COMMISSION--PRODUCE.

COPPER WORK.

COPPER LIGHTNING RODS.

CORKS AND BUNGS.

CARPETS.

CRACKER BAKERS.

DRY GOODS.

DRUGGISTS.

DRUGGISTS--WHOLESALE.

ENGINE BUILDER.

EXPRESS COMPANIES.

FENCES, IRON RAILINGS.

FLOUR DEALER.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.

GAS FITTERS, PLUMBERS.

GLASS MANUFACTURERS.

GROCERS.

GUNS, AMMUNITION, &C.

HARDWARE.

HAIR WORKERS.

IRON WORK.

IRON SAFES, &C.

INSURANCE.

COMMERCIAL DIRECTORY.

JEWELERS.

LOOKING GLASSES.

LIVERY AND SALE STABLE.

MARBLE YARD.

MUSIC DEALERS.

MECHAN'L ENGINEERING.

MILLINERY, &C.

MACHINERY.

NEWSPAPERS.

PHYSICIAN.

PLANING MILL.

PATENTS.

PAPER AND PAPER STOCK.

ROPE MANUFACTURERS.

ROOFING.

STEEL WORKS.

STEAM PUMPS.

SPICES, COFFEES, &C.

STOVES AND CRATES

STOVES AND TINWARE.

SEGARS.

SADDLERY HARDWARE.

STEAM COACES.

STORAGE.

TRUNKS, VALISES, &C.

TOBACCO.

VINEGAR.

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

☞ Republican Headquarters, City Hall, Fifth avenue, every day. County Committee every Wednesday, at 2 P. M.

Recommitting Observations.

Estimated Sales of Domestic & Dutch, Saturday, August 22, 1868.

Cattle	1,200
Hogs	4,000
Sheep	1,000
Calves	100
Cows	100

Comparison of the Receipts and Sales of Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Calves and Cows, at the Allegheny City Stock Yards, for the week ending August 22, 1868.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Calves.	Cows.
Receipts	1,200	4,000	1,000	100	100
Sales	1,200	4,000	1,000	100	100

Comparison of the Receipts and Sales of Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Calves and Cows, at the Allegheny City Stock Yards, for the week ending August 15, 1868.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Calves.	Cows.
Receipts	1,200	4,000	1,000	100	100
Sales	1,200	4,000	1,000	100	100

United States Court—Judge McCandless.

Monday.—Nothing done.

Tuesday.—Nothing done.

Wednesday.—Nothing done.

Thursday.—Nothing done.

Friday.—Nothing done.

Saturday.—Nothing done.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Republican Rallies in Birmingham, Elizabeth and Allegheny.

The Grant and Colfax Clubs.

MEETINGS THIS WEEK.

Large and Enthusiastic Meeting in Birmingham.

A very large meeting of Republicans was held in Mozart Hall, on Saturday evening. When the hour of eight o'clock had arrived, the number present seemed to be so large as to make it necessary to hold the meeting outside, so they stood on the public square. The assembly of the people had proceeded for some time in the meeting.

W. D. C. Bigler, President of the Grant and Colfax Club, presided, and opened the meeting with a few appropriate remarks, and introduced Hon. W. A. Logue, Jr., who presented the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, and on motion of Andrew Johnson, who was present, the Secretary was instructed to publish the resolutions in the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway.

The meeting was organized by calling Dr. Joseph Abel to the Chair, and appointing Major Samuel A. Logue Secretary.

The Chairman briefly stated the object of the meeting, and called upon Dr. Hutchinson, who had been appointed Grand Marshal of the day, to announce the order of the procession.

Dr. Hutchinson stated that an arrangement had been made with the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company, whereby they would furnish a train of cars to convey the delegates from Allegheny to Pittsburgh, and that the procession would form on Federal street, Allegheny, at 1 o'clock P. M., and march to the depot of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, where the train would be in waiting.

The President then requested the delegates from different wards to report to the Secretary the number of persons from each ward that would be in the procession, in order that the Marshal might assign to each ward its proper position in the procession.

The following ward delegates reported: First ward, Second ward, Third and Fifth wards, Fourth ward, Sixth ward, Seventh ward, Eighth ward, Ninth ward, Tenth ward, Eleventh ward, Twelfth ward, Thirteenth ward, Fourteenth ward, Fifteenth ward, Sixteenth ward, Seventeenth ward, Eighteenth ward, Nineteenth ward, Twentieth ward, Twenty-first ward, Twenty-second ward, Twenty-third ward, Twenty-fourth ward, Twenty-fifth ward, Twenty-sixth ward, Twenty-seventh ward, Twenty-eighth ward, Twenty-ninth ward, Thirtieth ward, Thirty-first ward, Thirty-second ward, Thirty-third ward, Thirty-fourth ward, Thirty-fifth ward, Thirty-sixth ward, Thirty-seventh ward, Thirty-eighth ward, Thirty-ninth ward, Fortieth ward, Forty-first ward, Forty-second ward, Forty-third ward, Forty-fourth ward, Forty-fifth ward, Forty-sixth ward, Forty-seventh ward, Forty-eighth ward, Forty-ninth ward, Fiftieth ward, Fifty-first ward, Fifty-second ward, Fifty-third ward, Fifty-fourth ward, Fifty-fifth ward, Fifty-sixth ward, 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